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Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report:

Compiler Name: TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS Version 3.23


Certificate Number: #890630I1.10140

Host: Zenith ZBF-3340-EK under MS-DOS Version 3.21

Target: same as host

Testing Completed 30 June 1989 Using ACVC 1.10

This report has been reviewed and is approved.



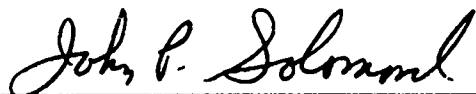
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Ada COMPILER  
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:  
Certificate Number: #890630I1.10140  
TeleSoft  
TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS Version 3.23  
Zenith ZBF-3340-EK Host and Target

Completion of On-Site Testing:  
30 June 1989

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## CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This Validation Summary Report (VSR) describes the extent to which a specific Ada compiler conforms to the Ada Standard, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. This report explains all technical terms used within it and thoroughly reports the results of testing this compiler using the Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). An Ada compiler must be implemented according to the Ada Standard, and any implementation-dependent features must conform to the requirements of the Ada Standard. The Ada Standard must be implemented in its entirety, and nothing can be implemented that is not in the Standard.

Even though all validated Ada compilers conform to the Ada Standard, it must be understood that some differences do exist between implementations. The Ada Standard permits some implementation dependencies--for example, the maximum length of identifiers or the maximum values of integer types. Other differences between compilers result from the characteristics of particular operating systems, hardware, or implementation strategies. All the dependencies observed during the process of testing this compiler are given in this report.

The information in this report is derived from the test results produced during validation testing. The validation process includes submitting a suite of standardized tests, the ACVC, as inputs to an Ada compiler and evaluating the results. The purpose of validating is to ensure conformity of the compiler to the Ada Standard by testing that the compiler properly implements legal language constructs and that it identifies and rejects illegal language constructs. The testing also identifies behavior that is implementation dependent, but is permitted by the Ada Standard. Six classes of tests are used. These tests are designed to perform checks at compile time, at link time, and during execution.

## 1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

This VSR documents the results of the validation testing performed on an Ada compiler. Testing was carried out for the following purposes:

- . To attempt to identify any language constructs supported by the

compiler that do not conform to the Ada Standard

- . To attempt to identify any language constructs not supported by the compiler but required by the Ada Standard
- . To determine that the implementation-dependent behavior is allowed by the Ada Standard

Testing of this compiler was conducted by the AVF according to procedures established by the Ada Joint Program Office and administered by the Ada Validation Organization (AVO). On-site testing was completed 30 June 1989 at TeleSoft, San Diego.

## 1.2 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

Consistent with the national laws of the originating country, the AVO may make full and free public disclosure of this report. In the United States, this is provided in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation apply only to the computers, operating systems, and compiler versions identified in this report.

The organizations represented on the signature page of this report do not represent or warrant that all statements set forth in this report are accurate and complete, or that the subject compiler has no nonconformities to the Ada Standard other than those presented. Copies of this report are available to the public from:

Ada Information Clearinghouse  
Ada Joint Program Office  
OUSDRE  
The Pentagon, Rm 3D-139 (Fern Street)  
Washington DC 20301-3081

or from:

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Questions regarding this report or the validation test results should be directed to the AVF listed above or to:

Ada Validation Organization  
Institute for Defense Analyses  
1801 North Beauregard Street  
Alexandria VA 22311

## 1.3 REFERENCES

1. Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.
2. Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines, Ada Joint Program Office, 1 January 1987.
3. Ada Compiler Validation Capability Implementers' Guide, SofTech, Inc., December 1986.
4. Ada Compiler Validation Capability User's Guide, December 1986.

## 1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

ACVC	The Ada Compiler Validation Capability. The set of Ada programs that tests the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language.
Ada Commentary	An Ada Commentary contains all information relevant to the point addressed by a comment on the Ada Standard. These comments are given a unique identification number having the form AI-ddddd.
Ada Standard	ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.
Applicant	The agency requesting validation.
AVF	The Ada Validation Facility. The AVF is responsible for conducting compiler validations according to procedures contained in the Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines.
AVO	The Ada Validation Organization. The AVO has oversight authority over all AVF practices for the purpose of maintaining a uniform process for validation of Ada compilers. The AVO provides administrative and technical support for Ada validations to ensure consistent practices.
Compiler	A processor for the Ada language. In the context of this report, a compiler is any language processor, including cross-compilers, translators, and interpreters.
Failed Test	An ACVC test for which the compiler generates a result that demonstrates nonconformity to the Ada Standard.
Host	The computer on which the compiler resides.

Inapplicable Test	An ACVC test that uses features of the language that a compiler is not required to support or may legitimately support in a way other than the one expected by the test.
Passed Test	An ACVC test for which a compiler generates the expected result.
Target	The computer which executes the code generated by the compiler.
Test	A program that checks a compiler's conformity regarding a particular feature or a combination of features to the Ada Standard. In the context of this report, the term is used to designate a single test, which may comprise one or more files.
Withdrawn Test	An ACVC test found to be incorrect and not used to check conformity to the Ada Standard. A test may be incorrect because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains illegal or erroneous use of the language.

### 1.5 ACVC TEST CLASSES

Conformity to the Ada Standard is measured using the ACVC. The ACVC contains both legal and illegal Ada programs structured into six test classes: A, B, C, D, E, and L. The first letter of a test name identifies the class to which it belongs. Class A, C, D, and E tests are executable, and special program units are used to report their results during execution. Class B tests are expected to produce compilation errors. Class L tests are expected to produce errors because of the way in which a program library is used at link time.

Class A tests ensure the successful compilation and execution of legal Ada programs with certain language constructs which cannot be verified at run time. There are no explicit program components in a Class A test to check semantics. For example, a Class A test checks that reserved words of another language (other than those already reserved in the Ada language) are not treated as reserved words by an Ada compiler. A Class A test is passed if no errors are detected at compile time and the program executes to produce a PASSED message.

Class B tests check that a compiler detects illegal language usage. Class B tests are not executable. Each test in this class is compiled and the resulting compilation listing is examined to verify that every syntax or semantic error in the test is detected. A Class B test is passed if every illegal construct that it contains is detected by the compiler.



Class C tests check the run time system to ensure that legal Ada programs can be correctly compiled and executed. Each Class C test is self-checking and produces a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when it is executed.

Class D tests check the compilation and execution capacities of a compiler. Since there are no capacity requirements placed on a compiler by the Ada Standard for some parameters--for example, the number of identifiers permitted in a compilation or the number of units in a library--a compiler may refuse to compile a Class D test and still be a conforming compiler. Therefore, if a Class D test fails to compile because the capacity of the compiler is exceeded, the test is classified as inapplicable. If a Class D test compiles successfully, it is self-checking and produces a PASSED or FAILED message during execution.

Class E tests are expected to execute successfully and check implementation-dependent options and resolutions of ambiguities in the Ada Standard. Each Class E test is self-checking and produces a NOT APPLICABLE, PASSED, or FAILED message when it is compiled and executed. However, the Ada Standard permits an implementation to reject programs containing some features addressed by Class E tests during compilation. Therefore, a Class E test is passed by a compiler if it is compiled successfully and executes to produce a PASSED message, or if it is rejected by the compiler for an allowable reason.

Class L tests check that incomplete or illegal Ada programs involving multiple, separately compiled units are detected and not allowed to execute. Class L tests are compiled separately and execution is attempted. A Class L test passes if it is rejected at link time--that is, an attempt to execute the main program must generate an error message before any declarations in the main program or any units referenced by the main program are elaborated. In some cases, an implementation may legitimately detect errors during compilation of the test.

Two library units, the package REPORT and the procedure CHECK\_FILE, support the self-checking features of the executable tests. The package REPORT provides the mechanism by which executable tests report PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE results. It also provides a set of identity functions used to defeat some compiler optimizations allowed by the Ada Standard that would circumvent a test objective. The procedure CHECK\_FILE is used to check the contents of text files written by some of the Class C tests for Chapter 14 of the Ada Standard. The operation of REPORT and CHECK\_FILE is checked by a set of executable tests. These tests produce messages that are examined to verify that the units are operating correctly. If these units are not operating correctly, then the validation is not attempted.

The text of each test in the ACVC follows conventions that are intended to ensure that the tests are reasonably portable without modification. For example, the tests make use of only the basic set of 55 characters, contain lines with a maximum length of 72 characters, use small numeric values, and tests. However, some tests contain values that require the test to be

## INTRODUCTION

customized according to implementation-specific values--for example, an illegal file name. A list of the values used for this validation is provided in Appendix C.

A compiler must correctly process each of the tests in the suite and demonstrate conformity to the Ada Standard by either meeting the pass criteria given for the test or by showing that the test is inapplicable to the implementation. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time the implementation is validated. A test that is inapplicable for one validation is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent validation. Any test that was determined to contain an illegal language construct or an erroneous language construct is withdrawn from the ACVC and, therefore, is not used in testing a compiler. The tests withdrawn at the time of this validation are given in Appendix D.

CHAPTER 2

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

2.1 CONFIGURATION TESTED

The candidate compilation system for this validation was tested under the following configuration:

Compiler: TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS Version 3.23

ACVC Version: 1.10

Certificate Number: #890630I1.10140

Host Computer:

Machine: Zenith ZBF-3340-EK

Operating System: MS-DOS Version 3.21

Memory Size: 9 MB

Target Computer:

Machine: Zenith ZBF-3340-EK

Operating System: MS-DOS Version 3.21

Memory Size: 9 MB

## 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS

One of the purposes of validating compilers is to determine the behavior of a compiler in those areas of the Ada Standard that permit implementations to differ. Class D and E tests specifically check for such implementation differences. However, tests in other classes also characterize an implementation. The tests demonstrate the following characteristics:

## a. Capacities.

- 1) The compiler correctly processes a compilation containing 723 variables in the same declarative part. (See test D29002K.)
- 2) The compiler correctly processes tests containing loop statements nested to 65 levels. (See tests D55A03A..H (8 tests).)
- 3) The compiler correctly processes tests containing block statements nested to 65 levels. (See test D56001B.)
- 4) The compiler correctly processes tests containing recursive procedures separately compiled as subunits nested to 17 levels. (See tests D64005E..G (3 tests).)

## b. Predefined types.

- 1) This implementation supports the additional predefined types LONG\_INTEGER and LONG\_FLOAT in the package STANDARD. (See tests B86001T..Z (7 tests).)

## c. Expression evaluation.

The order in which expressions are evaluated and the time at which constraints are checked are not defined by the language. While the ACVC tests do not specifically attempt to determine the order of evaluation of expressions, test results indicate the following:

- 1) Some of the default initialization expressions for record components are evaluated before any value is checked for membership in a component's subtype. (See test C32117A.)
- 2) Assignments for subtypes are performed with the same precision as the base type. (See test C35712B.)
- 3) This implementation uses no extra bits for extra precision and uses no extra bits for extra range. (See test C35903A.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

- 4) `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised for pre-defined integer comparison tests, `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised for largest integer comparison and membership tests and no exception is raised for pre-defined integer membership tests when an integer literal operand in a comparison or membership test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45232A.)
- 5) `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when a literal operand in a fixed-point comparison or membership test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45252A.)
- 6) Underflow is gradual. (See tests C45524A..Z (26 tests).)

### d. Rounding.

The method by which values are rounded in type conversions is not defined by the language. While the ACVC tests do not specifically attempt to determine the method of rounding, the test results indicate the following:

- 1) The method used for rounding to integer is round to even. (See tests C46012A..Z (26 tests).)
- 2) The method used for rounding to longest integer is round to even. (See tests C46012A..Z (26 tests).)
- 3) The method used for rounding to integer in static universal real expressions is round away from zero. (See test C4A014A.)

### e. Array types.

An implementation is allowed to raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` for an array having a `'LENGTH` that exceeds `STANDARD.INTEGER'LAST` and/or `SYSTEM.MAX_INT`. For this implementation:

- 1) Declaration of an array type or subtype declaration with more than `SYSTEM.MAX_INT` components raises `NUMERIC_ERROR` for a two dimensional array subtype where the large dimension is the second one. (See test C36003A.)
- 2) `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised when `'LENGTH` is applied to an array type with `INTEGER'LAST + 2` components. (See test C36202A.)
- 3) `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when an array type with `SYSTEM.MAX_INT + 2` components is declared. (See test C36202B.)
- 4) A packed `BOOLEAN` array having a `'LENGTH` exceeding `INTEGER'LAST` raises no exception. (See test C52103X.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

- 5) A packed two-dimensional BOOLEAN array with more than INTEGER'LAST components raises CONSTRAINT\_ERROR when the length of a dimension is calculated and exceeds INTEGER'LAST. (See test C52104Y.)
- 6) In assigning one-dimensional array types, the expression is evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT\_ERROR is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)
- 7) In assigning two-dimensional array types, the expression is not evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT\_ERROR is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)
- 8) A null array with one dimension of length greater than INTEGER'LAST may raise NUMERIC\_ERROR or CONSTRAINT\_ERROR either when declared or assigned. Alternatively, an implementation may accept the declaration. However, lengths must match in array slice assignments. This implementation raises no exception. (See test E52103Y.)

### f. Discriminated types.

- 1) In assigning record types with discriminants, the expression is evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT\_ERROR is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)

### g. Aggregates.

- 1) In the evaluation of a multi-dimensional aggregate, the test results indicate that index subtype checks are made as choices are evaluated. (See tests C43207A and C43207B.)
- 2) In the evaluation of an aggregate containing subaggregates, not all choices are evaluated before being checked for identical bounds. (See test E43212B.)
- 3) CONSTRAINT\_ERROR is raised after all choices are evaluated when a bound in a non-null range of a non-null aggregate does not belong to an index subtype. (See test E43211B.)

h. Pragmas.

- 1) The pragma `INLINE` is not supported for procedures and functions when the compiler is called with the switch settings used for this validation. (See tests LA3004A..B (2 tests), EA3004C..D (2 tests), and CA3004E..F (2 tests).)

i. Generics.

This implementation creates a dependence between a generic body and those units which instantiate it. As allowed by AI-0048/11, if the body is compiled after a unit that instantiates it, then that unit becomes obsolete.

- 1) Generic specifications and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA1012A, CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C, and BC3205D.)
- 2) Generic subprogram declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA1012A and CA2009F.)
- 3) Generic library subprogram specifications and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA1012A.)
- 4) Generic non-library package bodies as subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA2009C.)
- 5) Generic non-library subprogram bodies can be compiled in separate compilations from their stubs. (See test CA2009F.)
- 6) Generic unit bodies and their subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA3011A.)
- 7) Generic package declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA2009C, BC3204C, and BC3205D.)
- 8) Generic library package specifications and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests BC3204C and BC3205D.)
- 9) Generic unit bodies and their subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA3011A.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

### j. Input and output.

- 1) The package SEQUENTIAL\_IO cannot be instantiated with unconstrained array types or record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E.)
- 2) The package DIRECT\_IO cannot be instantiated with unconstrained array types or record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G.)
- 3) Modes IN\_FILE and OUT\_FILE are supported for SEQUENTIAL\_IO. (See tests CE2102D..E, CE2102N, and CE2102P.)
- 4) Modes IN\_FILE, OUT\_FILE, and INOUT\_FILE are supported for DIRECT\_IO. (See tests CE2102F, CE2102I..J (2 tests), CE2102R, CE2102T, and CE2102V.)
- 5) Modes IN\_FILE and OUT\_FILE are supported for text files. (See tests CE3102E and CE3102I..K (3 tests).)
- 6) RESET and DELETE operations are supported for SEQUENTIAL\_IO. (See tests CE2102G and CE2102X.)
- 7) RESET and DELETE operations are supported for DIRECT\_IO. (See tests CE2102K and CE2102Y.)
- 8) RESET and DELETE operations are supported for text files. (See tests CE3102F..G (2 tests), CE3104C, CE3110A, and CE3114A.)
- 9) Overwriting to a sequential file does not truncate the file. (See test CE2208B.)
- 10) Temporary sequential files are given names and not deleted when closed. (See test CE2108A.)
- 11) Temporary direct files are not given names and not deleted when closed. (See test CE2108C.)
- 12) Temporary text files are not given names and not deleted when closed. (See test CE3112A.)
- 13) More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for sequential files when reading only. (See tests CE2107A..E (5 tests), CE2102L, CE2110B, and CE2111D.)



## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

- 14) More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for direct files when reading only. (See tests CE2107F..H (3 tests), CE2110D and CE2111H.)
- 15) More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for text files when reading only (See tests CE3111A..E (5 tests), CE3114B, and CE3115A.)

## CHAPTER 3

## TEST INFORMATION

## 3.1 TEST RESULTS

Version 1.10 of the ACVC comprises 3717 tests. When this compiler was tested, 44 tests had been withdrawn because of test errors. The AVF determined that 316 tests were inapplicable to this implementation. All inapplicable tests were processed during validation testing except for 201 executable tests that use floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation. Modifications to the code, processing, or grading for 19 tests were required to successfully demonstrate the test objective. (See section 3.6.)

The AVF concludes that the testing results demonstrate acceptable conformity to the Ada Standard.

## 3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CLASS

RESULT	TEST CLASS						TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	E	L	
Passed	127	1129	2018	17	22	44	3357
Inapplicable	2	9	297	0	6	2	316
Withdrawn	1	2	35	0	6	0	44
TOTAL	130	1140	2350	17	34	46	3717

## TEST INFORMATION

### 3.3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CHAPTER

	CHAPTER													TOTAL
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Passed	198	573	544	245	172	99	160	332	129	36	250	341	278	3357
N/A	14	76	136	3	0	0	6	0	8	0	2	28	43	316
Wdrn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	35	4	44
TOTAL	213	650	680	248	172	99	166	334	137	36	253	404	325	3717

### 3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following 44 tests were withdrawn from ACVC Version 1.10 at the time of this validation:

E28005C	A39005G	B97102E	C97116A	BC3009B	CD2A62D
CD2A63A	CD2A63B	CD2A63C	CD2A63D	CD2A66A	CD2A66B
CD2A66C	CD2A66D	CD2A73A	CD2A73B	CD2A73C	CD2A73D
CD2A76A	CD2A76B	CD2A76C	CD2A76D	CD2A81G	CD2A83G
CD2A84N	CD2A84M	CD50110	CD2B15C	CD7205C	CD2D11B
CD5007B	ED7004B	ED7005C	ED7005D	ED7006C	ED7006D
CD7105A	CD7203B	CD7204B	CD7205D	CE2107I	CE3111C
CE3301A	CE3411B				

See Appendix D for the reason that each of these tests was withdrawn.

### 3.5 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

Some tests do not apply to all compilers because they make use of features that a compiler is not required by the Ada Standard to support. Others may depend on the result of another test that is either inapplicable or withdrawn. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time a validation is attempted. A test that is inapplicable for one validation attempt is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent attempt. For this validation attempt, 316 tests were inapplicable for

- a. The following 201 tests are not applicable because they have floating-point type declarations requiring more digits than SYSTEM.MAX\_DIGITS:

C24113L..Y (14 tests)	C35705L..Y (14 tests)
C35706L..Y (14 tests)	C35707L..Y (14 tests)

# TEST INFORMATION

C35708L..Y (14 tests)	C35802L..Z (15 tests)
C45241L..Y (14 tests)	C45321L..Y (14 tests)
C45421L..Y (14 tests)	C45521L..Z (15 tests)
C45524L..Z (15 tests)	C45621L..Z (15 tests)
C45641L..Y (14 tests)	C46012L..Z (15 tests)

- b. C35508I, C35508J, C35508M, and C35508N are not applicable because they include enumeration representation clauses for BOOLEAN types in which the representation values are other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1). Under the terms of AI-00325, this implementation is not required to support such representation clauses.
- c. C35702A and B86001T are not applicable because this implementation supports no predefined type SHORT\_FLOAT.
- d. The following 16 tests are not applicable because this implementation does not support a predefined type SHORT\_INTEGER:

C45231B	C45304B	C45502B	C45503B	C45504B
C45504E	C45611B	C45613B	C45614B	C45631B
C45632B	B52004E	C55B07B	B55B09D	B86001V
CD7101E				

- e. C45531M..P (4 tests) and C45532M..P (4 tests) are not applicable because they acquire a value of SYSTEM.MAX\_MANTISSA greater than 32.
- f. C86001F is not applicable because, for this implementation, the package TEXT\_IO is dependent upon package SYSTEM. These tests recompile package SYSTEM, making package TEXT\_IO, and hence package REPORT, obsolete.
- g. B86001X, C45231D, and CD7101G are not applicable because this implementation does not support any predefined integer type with a name other than INTEGER, LONG\_INTEGER, or SHORT\_INTEGER.
- h. B86001Y is not applicable because this implementation supports no predefined fixed-point type other than DURATION.
- i. B86001Z is not applicable because this implementation supports no predefined floating-point type with a name other than FLOAT, LONG\_FLOAT, or SHORT\_FLOAT.
- j. CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C and BC3205D are not applicable because this implementation creates a dependence between a generic body and those units which instantiate it (See Section 2.2.h and Appendix F of the Ada Standard).

## TEST INFORMATION

- k. LA3004A, LA3004B, EA3004C, EA3004D, CA3004E and CA3004F are not applicable because pragma INLINE is not supported for the switch setting used for this validation.
- l. CD1009C, CD2A41A..B (2 tests), CD2A41E and CD2A42A..J (10 tests) are not applicable because of restrictions on 'SIZE length clauses for floating point types.
- m. CD2A61I..J (2 tests) are not applicable because of restrictions on 'SIZE length clauses for array types.
- n. CD2A84B..I (8 tests) and CD2A84K..L (2 tests) are not applicable because of restrictions on 'SIZE length clauses for access types.
- o. AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E use instantiations of package SEQUENTIAL\_IO with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.
- p. AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G use instantiations of package DIRECT\_IO with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.
- q. CE2102D is inapplicable because this implementation supports CREATE with IN\_FILE mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- r. CE2102E is inapplicable because this implementation supports CREATE with OUT\_FILE mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- s. CE2102F is inapplicable because this implementation supports CREATE with INOUT\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- t. CE2102I is inapplicable because this implementation supports CREATE with IN\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- u. CE2102J is inapplicable because this implementation supports CREATE with OUT\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- v. CE2102N is inapplicable because this implementation supports OPEN with IN\_FILE mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- w. CE2102O is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with IN\_FILE mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- x. CE2102P is inapplicable because this implementation supports OPEN with OUT\_FILE mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- y. CE2102Q is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with OUT\_FILE mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.

## TEST INFORMATION

- z. CE2102R is inapplicable because this implementation supports OPEN with INOUT\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- aa. CE2102S is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with INOUT\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- ab. CE2102T is inapplicable because this implementation supports OPEN with IN\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- ac. CE2102U is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with IN\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- ad. CE2102V is inapplicable because this implementation supports OPEN with OUT\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- ae. CE2102W is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with OUT\_FILE mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- af. CE2107B..E (4 tests), CE2107L, CE2110B, and CE2111D are not applicable because multiple internal files cannot be associated with the same external file when one or more files is writing for sequential files. The proper exception is raised when multiple access is attempted.
- ag. CE2107G..H (2 tests), CE2110D, and CE2111H are not applicable because multiple internal files cannot be associated with the same external file when one or more files is writing for direct files. The proper exception is raised when multiple access is attempted.
- ah. CE3102E is inapplicable because text file CREATE with IN\_FILE mode is supported by this implementation.
- ai. CE3102F is inapplicable because text file RESET is supported by this implementation.
- aj. CE3102G is inapplicable because text file deletion of an external file is supported by this implementation.
- ak. CE3102I is inapplicable because text file CREATE with OUT\_FILE mode is supported by this implementation.
- al. CE3102J is inapplicable because text file OPEN with IN\_FILE mode is supported by this implementation.
- am. CE3102K is inapplicable because text file OPEN with OUT\_FILE mode is not supported by this implementation.

## TEST INFORMATION

an. CE3111B, CE3111D..E (2 tests), CE3114B, and CE3115A are not applicable because multiple internal files cannot be associated with the same external file when one or more files is writing for text files. The proper exception is raised when multiple access is attempted.

## 3.6 TEST, PROCESSING, AND EVALUATION MODIFICATIONS

It is expected that some tests will require modifications of code, processing, or evaluation in order to compensate for legitimate implementation behavior. Modifications are made by the AVF in cases where legitimate implementation behavior prevents the successful completion of an (otherwise) applicable test. Examples of such modifications include: adding a length clause to alter the default size of a collection; splitting a Class B test into subtests so that all errors are detected; and confirming that messages produced by an executable test demonstrate conforming behavior that was not anticipated by the test (such as raising one exception instead of another).

Modifications were required for 19 tests.

The following tests were split because syntax errors at one point resulted in the compiler not detecting other errors in the test:

B25002A	B26005A	B27005A	B71001E	B71001K
B71001Q	B71001W	BA3006A	BA3006B	BA3007B
BA3008A	BA3008B	BA3013A (6 and 7M)		

Tests C34005G, C34005J and C34006D returned the result FAILED because of false assumptions that an element in an array or a record type may not be represented more compactly than a single object of that type. The AVO has ruled these tests PASSED if the only message of failure occurs from the requirements of T'SIZE due to the above assumptions (T is the array type).

Tests CD2C11A and CD2C11B contain 'SIZE length clauses for task types which were insufficient for this machine. These tests were modified to include a 'SIZE clause of 2K.

IABG uses a modified body for the support package REPORT that prints an IABG specific time stamp. For the test CD5003E, this body caused this test to raise STORAGE\_ERROR because of a stack overflow. So for this test, the standard report package was used.

## 3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

## 3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.10 produced by the TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS Version 3.23 was submitted to the AVF by the applicant for review. Analysis of these results demonstrated that the compiler successfully passed all applicable tests, and the compiler exhibited the expected behavior on all inapplicable tests.



## 3.7.2 Test Method

Testing of the TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS Version 3.23 using ACVC Version 1.10 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration in which the testing was performed is described by the following designations of hardware and software components:

Host computer:	Zenith ZBF-3340-EK
Host operating system:	MS-DOS Version 3.21
Target computer:	Zenith ZBF-3340-EK
Target operating system:	MS-DOS Version 3.21
Compiler:	TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS Version 3.23

A streamer cassette containing the ACVC in the original distribution format was loaded to a UNIX machine with an Ada compiler where it was customized using AVF tools to remove withdrawn tests and tests requiring unsupported floating-point precision. Tests that make use of implementation specific values were also customized. Tests requiring modifications were loaded in their modified form. The ACVC was then transferred by Ethernet to a similar MS-DOS machine, where they were then transferred via a streamer cassette to the host machine.

After the test files were loaded to disk, the full set of tests was compiled, linked, and all executable tests were run on the Zenith ZBF-3340-EK. Results were then transferred by floppy disk and Ethernet to a VAX where they were printed and evaluated.

The compiler was tested using command scripts provided by TeleSoft and reviewed by the validation team. The compiler was invoked with the command

```
run386 -vdisk -um d:\rh_5\co\vmmdrv -swd e: g:\ada -v -w +enable_traceback
```

with the TG2\_TOOL\_NAME set to ada. Units were bound with the command

```
run386 -vdisk g:\ada -v -b <main unit>
```

with the TG2\_TOOL\_NAME set to ald. This produces a batch file for linking, which is called with the MS-DOS command

```
<main unit>.bat
```

Main units are executed with the command

```
run386 -vdisk <main unit>
```

For the Chapter B tests, the additional qualifier -L was included in the compiler call so that full listings are produced. See Appendix E for details of these and all possible option switches.

Tests were compiled, linked, and executed (as appropriate) using a single

## TEST INFORMATION

computer. Test output, compilation listings, and job logs were captured on magnetic tape and archived at the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

### 3.7.3 Test Site

Testing was conducted at TeleSoft, San Diego and was completed on 30 June 1989.

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

APPENDIX A

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

TeleSoft has submitted the following Declaration of Conformance concerning the TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS Version 3.23.

# DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Compiler Implementor: TELESOFT  
Ada Validation Facility: IABG, West-Germany  
ACVC Version: 1.10

Base Compiler Name: TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS  
Version: 3.23  
Host Architecture ISA: Zenith ZBF-3340-EK  
OS & version #: MS-DOS Version 3.21

Target Architecture ISA: Same as host  
OS & version #: Same as host

## Implementor's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing TELESOFT, have implemented no deliberate extensions to the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD 1815A in the compiler listed in this declaration.

I declare that TELESOFT is the owner of record of the Ada language compiler listed above and as such is responsible for maintaining said compiler in conformance to ANSI/MIL-STD 1815A. All certificates and registrations for the Ada language compiler listed in this declaration shall be made only in the owner's corporate name.

20 July, 1989  
Telelogic AB, Ada Products Division

  
Stefan Bjornson, Manager, Systems Software

## Owner's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing TELESOFT take full responsibility for implementation and maintenance of the Ada compiler listed above, and agree to the public disclosure of the final Validation Summary Report. I declare that the Ada language compiler listed, and its host/target performance is in compliance with the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD 1815A.

20 July, 1989  
Telelogic AB, Ada Products Division

  
Stefan Bjornson, Manager, Systems Software

## APPENDIX B

## APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependant pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in chapter 13 of the Ada Standard, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of the TeleGen2 Ada for 386 DOS Version 3.23, as described in this Appendix, are provided by TeleSoft. Unless specifically noted otherwise, references in this appendix are to compiler documentation and not to this report.

Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD, which are not a part of Appendix F, are:

package STANDARD is

...

type INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;

type LONG\_INTEGER is range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;

type FLOAT is digits 6 range -1.70141E+38 .. 1.70141E+38;

type LONG\_FLOAT is digits 15

range -8.98846567431158E+307 .. 8.98846567431158E+307;

type DURATION is delta 2#1.0#E-14 range -86400 .. 86400;

...

end STANDARD;

## 7.6. LRM Annotations

---

TeleGen2 compiles the full ANSI Ada language as defined by the *Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language* (LRM) (ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A). This section describes the portions of the language that are designated by the LRM as implementation dependent for the compiler and run-time environment.

The information is presented in the order in which it appears in the LRM. In general, however, only those language features that are not fully implemented by the current release of TeleGen2 or that require clarification are included. The features that are optional or that are implementation dependent, on the other hand, are described in detail. Particularly relevant are the sections annotating LRM Chapter 13 (Representation Clauses and Implementation-Dependent Features) and Appendix F (Implementation-Dependent Characteristics).

### 7.6.1. LRM Chapter 2

[LRM 2.1] The host and target character set is the ASCII character set.

[LRM 2.2] The maximum number of characters on an Ada source line is 200.

[LRM 2.8] TeleGen2 implements all language-defined pragmas *except* pragma Optimize. If pragma Optimize is included in Ada source, the pragma will have no effect.

Limited support is available for pragmas Memory\_Size, Storage\_Unit, and System\_Name; that is, these pragmas are allowed if the argument is the same as the value specified in the System package.

Pragmas Page and List are supported in the context of source/error listings; refer to the end of Chapter 3 for more information.

### 7.6.2. LRM Chapter 3

[LRM 3.2.1] This release of TeleGen2 does not produce warning messages about the use of uninitialized variables. The compiler will not reject a program merely because it contains such variables.

[LRM 3.5.1] The maximum number of elements in an enumeration type is 32767. This maximum can be realized only if generation of the image table for the type has been deferred, and there are no references in the program that would cause the image table to be generated. Deferral of image table generation for an enumeration type, P, is requested by the statement:

```
pragma Images (P, Deferred);
```

Refer to "Implementation-Defined Pragmas," later in this chapter, for more information on pragma Images.

## LRM Annotations

[LRM 3.5.4] There are two predefined integer types: `Integer` and `Long_Integer`. The attributes of these types are shown in Table 7-4. Note that using explicit integer type definitions instead of predefined integer types should result in more portable code.

Table 7-4. Attributes of Predefined Types `Integer` and `Long_Integer`

Attribute	Type	
	Integer	Long_Integer
'First	-32768	-2147483648
'Last	32767	2147483647
'Size	16	32
'Width	6	11

[LRM 3.5.8] There are two predefined floating point types: `Float` and `Long_Float`. The attributes of types `Float` and `Long_Float` are shown in Table 7-5. This floating point facility is based the IEEE standard for 32-bit and 64-bit numbers. Note that using explicit real type definitions should lead to more portable code.

The type `Short_Float` is not implemented.

### 7.6.3. LRM Chapter 4.

[LRM 4.10] There is no limit on the range of literal values.

[LRM 4.10] There is no limit on the accuracy of real literal expressions. Real literal expressions are computed using an arbitrary-precision arithmetic package.

Table 7-8. Attributes of Predefined Types Float and Long\_Float

Attribute	Type	
	Float	Long_Float
'Machine_Overflows	TRUE	TRUE
'Machine_Rounds	TRUE	TRUE
'Machine_Radix	2	2
'Machine_Mantissa	24	53
'Machine_Emax	127	1023
'Machine_Emin	-125	-1021
'Mantissa	21	51
'Digits	6	15
'Size	32	64
'Emax	84	204
'Safe_Emax	125	1021
'Epsilon	9.53674E-07	8.88178E-16
'Safe_Large	4.25253E+37	2.24711641857789E+307
'Safe_Small	1.17549E-38	2.22507385850721E-308
'Large	1.93428E+25	2.57110087081438E+61
'Small	2.58494E-26	1.99469227433161E-62

## 7.6.4. LRM Chapter 9

[LRM 9.6] This implementation uses 32-bit fixed point numbers to represent the type Duration. The attributes of the type Duration are shown in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6. Attributes of Type Duration

Attribute	Value
'Delta	0
'First	-86400
'Last	86400

[LRM 9.8] Sixty-four levels of priority are available to associate with tasks through pragma Priority. The predefined subtype Priority is specified in the package System as

subtype Priority is Integer range 0..63;

Currently the priority assigned to tasks without a pragma Priority specification is 31.

$(\text{System.Priority}'\text{First} + \text{System.Priority}'\text{Last}) / 2$

[LRM 9.11] The restrictions on shared variables are only those specified in the LRM.



## LRM Annotations

### 7.6.5. LRM Chapter 10

[LRM 10] All main programs are assumed to be parameterless procedures or functions that return an integer result type.

### 7.6.6. LRM Chapter 11.

[LRM 11.1] The compiler raises `Numeric_Error` for integer or floating point overflow and for divide-by-zero situations. Floating point underflow yields a result of zero without raising an exception.

The compiler raises `Program_Error` and `Storage_Error` in those situations specified in LRM Section 11.1. Exception handling is also discussed in the "Exception Handling" section earlier in this chapter.

### 7.6.7. LRM Chapter 13

The current release of TeleGen2 supports most LRM Chapter 13 facilities. The sections below document those LRM Chapter 13 facilities that are either not implemented or that require explanation. Facilities implemented exactly as described in the LRM are not mentioned.

Table 7-10. Summary of LRM Chapter 13 Features for TeleGen2

13.1 Representation Clauses	Supported, except as indicated below (LRM 13.2 – 13.5). Pragma Pack is supported, <i>except for</i> dynamically sized components. For details on the TeleGen2 implementation of pragma Pack, see Section 'Npragma_pack.
13.2 Length Clauses	Supported: 'Size 'Storage_Size for collections 'Storage_Size for task activation 'Small for fixed-point types Note: length clauses can be used to reduce the 'Size of data types.
13.3 Enumeration Rep. Clauses	Supported, <i>except for</i> type Boolean or types derived from Boolean. (Note: users can easily define a non-Boolean enumeration type and assign a representation clause to it.)
13.4 Record Rep. Clauses	Supported <i>except for</i> records with dynamically sized components. See Section 'Nrecord_rep for a full discussion of the TeleGen2 implementation.
13.5 Address Clauses	<i>Supported for:</i> objects (including task objects). <i>Not supported for:</i> packages, subprograms, or task units. Task entries are not applicable to TeleGen2 host compilation systems. See Section 'Naddr_clause for more information.
13.5.1 Interrupts	Not applicable to TeleGen2 host compilation systems.
13.6 Change of Representation	Supported, <i>except for</i> types with record representation clauses.
----- Continued on the next page -----	

## LRM Annotations

**Table 7-10. Summary of LRM Chapter 13 Features for TeleGen2 (Contd)**

----- Continued from the previous page -----	
13.7 Package System	Conforms closely to LRM model. Refer to Section 'Npkg_system for details on the TeleGen2 implementation.
13.7.1 System-Dependent Named Numbers	Refer to the specification of package System (Section 'Npkg_system).
13.7.2 Representation Attributes	Implemented as described in LRM <i>except that</i> : 'Address for packages is unsupported. 'Address of a constant yields a null address.
13.7.3 Representation Attributes of Real Types	See Table 7-8.
13.8 Machine Code Insertions	Fully supported. The TeleGen2 implementation defines an attribute, 'Offset, that, along with the language-defined attribute 'Offset, allows addresses of objects and offsets of data items to be specified in stack frames. Refer to Section 7.5 for a full description on the implementation and use of machine code insertions.
13.9 Interface to Other Languages	Pragma Interface is supported for Assembly and C. Refer to Section 7.4 for a description of the implementation and use of pragma Interface.
13.10 Unchecked Programming	Supported except as noted below (LRM 13.10.1 and 13.10.2).
13.10.1 Unchecked Storage Deallocation	Supported <i>except for</i> types with length clauses for storage size.
13.10.2 Unchecked Type Conversions	Supported <i>except for</i> unconstrained record or array types.

### 7.6.8. Pragma Pack

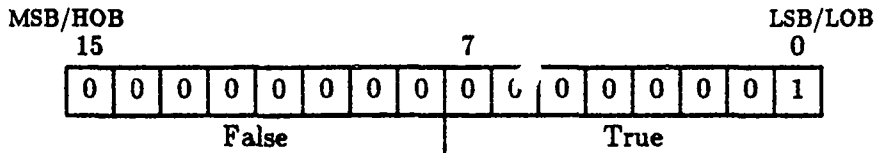
This section discusses how pragma Pack is used in the TeleGen2 implementation.

1. **Boolean Arrays.** You may pack Boolean arrays by the use of pragma Pack. The compiler allocates 16 bits for a single Boolean, 8 bits for a component of an unpacked Boolean array, and 1 bit for a component of a packed Boolean array. Figure 7-5 illustrates the differences between the layout of an unpacked Boolean array and a packed Boolean array.

### Unpacked Boolean Array

Unpacked\_Bool\_Arr\_Type is array (Natural range 0..1) of Boolean

U\_B\_Arr: Unpacked\_Bool\_Arr\_Type := (True,False);



### Packed Boolean Array

Packed\_Bool\_Arr\_Type is array (Natural range 0..6) of Boolean;

pragma Pack (Packed\_Bool\_Arr\_Type);

P\_B\_Arr: Packed\_Bool\_Arr\_Type := (P\_B\_Arr(0) => True,

P\_B\_Arr(5) => True, others => False);

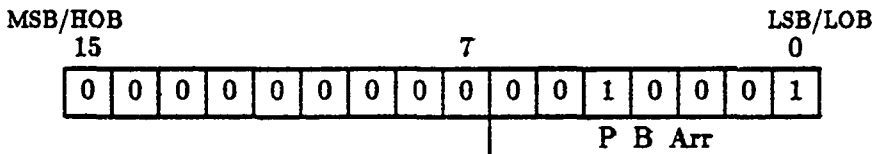


Figure 7-5. Layout of Unpacked and Packed Boolean Arrays

1. **Records.** You can pack records using pragma Pack. Packed records follow the following conventions:

- The allocated size of each component is always a power of 2 (e.g., 1, 2, 4 bits).
- Components of records may cross word boundaries.
- Components that are composite types (arrays and records) are always allocated on a System.Storage\_Unit boundary (8-bit or 16-bit).

As an example of packed records, procedure Rep below defines three types of packed records, each with a different length.

procedure Rep is

type A1 is array (Natural range 0..8) of Boolean;  
pragma Pack (A1);

type A2 is array (Natural range 0..3) of Boolean;  
pragma Pack (A2);

type A3 is array (Natural range 0..2) of Boolean;  
pragma Pack (A3);

type A\_Rec is record  
One : A1;

## LRM Annotations

```

Two    : A2;
Three  : A3;
end record;

pragma Pack (A_Rec);

Rec    : A_Rec;

begin
  Rec.One := (0 => True, 4 => True, 8 => True, others => False);
  Rec.Two(3) := True; Rec.Three(1) := True; end Rep;

```

Objects of the three packed record types are components of the packed record Rec. These components must therefore follow the “power of two” rule in their layout, which is illustrated in Figure 7-6. Rec.One contains 9 bits, just passing the 8-bit boundary, so the compiler allocates 16 bits for the record. Rec.Two occupies 4 bits, and Rec.Three occupies 3 bits, so the compiler allocates a byte to contain both of them.

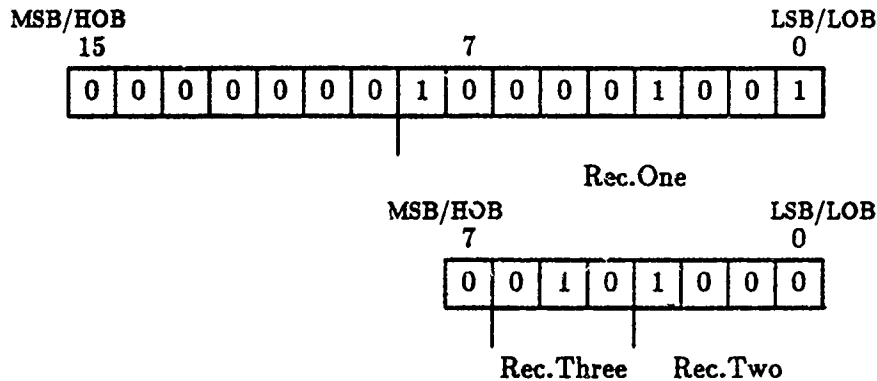


Figure 7-6. Example of Packed Records

### 7.6.8.1. Length Clauses [LRM 13.2]

'Storage\_Size is not supported for collections. Length clauses of the form “for T'Storage\_Size use 'expression';” (where T is a task type) specify the size to be allocated for that task's stack at run time. The use of this clause is encouraged in all tasking applications to control the size of the applications. Otherwise, the compiler may default this value to a large size. TeleGen2 allows user specification of storage for a task activation using the 'Storage\_Size attribute in a length clause.

### 7.6.8.2. Enumeration Representation Clauses [LRM 13.3]

Enumeration representation clauses are supported, except for Boolean types.

**Performance note:** Be aware that use of such clauses will introduce considerable overhead into many operations that involve the associated type. Such operations include indexing an array by an element of the type, or computing the 'Pos, 'Pred, or 'Succ attributes for values of the type.

### 7.6.8.3. Record Representation Clauses [LRM 13.4]

Since record components are subject to rearrangement by the compiler, you must use representation clauses to guarantee a particular layout. Such clauses are subject to the following constraints.

- You must specify each component of the record with a component clause.
- Records must be aligned on 16-bit (word) boundaries.
- Bits are ordered right to left within a byte.
- Components may cross word boundaries.
- Any object of a discrete type of size larger than 8 bits requires a sign bit. In the example below, the type `Actually_11_bits` appears to be representable in 10 bits:

```
type Actually_11_Bits is new Integer range 0..2**10-1;

type Small_Rec is record
  Isit_10_Bits: Actually_11_Bits;
end record;

for Small_Rec use record at mod 2;
  Isit_10_Bits : at 0 range 0..9;  -- error! Invalid size.
end record;
```

Since actually 11 bits are used because of the sign bit, the component clause in the example is illegal.

### 7.6.8.4. Address Clauses [LRM 13.5]

The Ada compiler supports address clauses for objects and single entries. Address clauses for subprograms, packages, and tasks are not supported.

Address clauses for objects may be used to access hardware memory registers or other known memory locations. The use of address clauses is affected by the fact that the `System.Address` type is private. For the 80386 target, literal addresses are represented as long integers, so an unchecked conversion must be applied to these literals before they can be passed as parameters of type `System.Address`. For example, in the examples in this chapter the following declaration is often assumed:

```
function Addr is new Unchecked_Conversion (Long_Integer, System.Address)
```

This function is invoked when an address literal needs to be converted to an `Address` type. Naturally, user programs may implement a different convention. Below is a sample program that uses address clauses and this convention. Package `System` must be explicitly *withed* when using address clauses.

```
with System;
with Unchecked_Conversion;
procedure Hardware_Access is
  function Addr is new Unchecked_Conversion
```

## LRM Annotations

```
        (Long_Integer, System.Address);
    Hardware_Register : integer;
    for Hardware_Register use at Addr (16#FF0000#);
begin
    ...
end Hardware_Access;
```

When using an address clause for an object with an initial value, the address clause should immediately follow the object declaration.

```
Obj: Some_Type := init_expr;
for Obj use at addr_expr;
```

This sequence allows the compiler to perform an optimization wherein it generates code to evaluate the "addr\_expr" as part of the elaboration of the declaration of the object. The expression "init\_expr" will then be evaluated and assigned directly to the object, which is stored at "addr\_expr". If another declaration had intervened between the object declaration and the address clause, the compiler would have had to create a temporary object to hold the initialization value before copying it into the object when the address clause is elaborated. If the object were a large composite type, the need to use a temporary could result in considerable overhead in both time and space. To optimize their applications, therefore, users are encouraged to place address clauses immediately after the relevant object declaration.

As mentioned above, arrays containing components that can be allocated in a signed or unsigned byte (8 bits) are packed, one component per byte. Furthermore, such components are referenced in generated code by 80386 byte instructions. The following example indicates how these facts allow access to hardware byte registers.

```
with System;
with Unchecked_Conversion;
procedure Main is
    function Addr is new Unchecked_Conversion
        (Long_Integer, System.Address);
    type Byte is range -128..127;
    HW_Regs : array (0..1) of Byte;
    for HW_Regs use at Addr (16#FFF310#);

    Status_Byte : constant integer := 0;
    Next_Block_Request: constant integer := 1;
    Request_Byte : Byte := 119;
    Status : Byte;

begin
    Status := HW_Regs(Status_Byte);
    HW_Regs(Next_Block_Request) := Request_Byte;
end Main;
```

Two byte hardware registers are referenced in the example above. The status byte is at location 16#FFF310# and the next block request byte is at location 16#FFF311#.

Function Addr takes a long integer as its argument. Long\_Integer'Last is 16#7FFFFFFF#, but there are certainly addresses greater than Long\_Integer'Last. Those addresses with the high bit set, such as FFFA0000, cannot be represented as a positive long integer. Thus, for addresses with the high bit set, the address should be computed as the negation of the 2's complement of the desired address. According to this method, the correct representation of the sample address above would be Addr(-16#00060000#).

#### 7.6.8.5. The Package System [LRM 13.7]

The specification of TeleGen2's implementation of package System is presented in the LRM Appendix F section at the end of this chapter.

#### 7.6.8.6. Machine Code Insertions [LRM 13.8]

Machine code insertions, an optional feature of the Ada language, are fully supported in TeleGen2. Refer to the "Using Machine Code Insertions" section earlier in this chapter for information regarding their implementation and examples on their use.

#### 7.6.8.7. Interface to Other Languages [LRM 13.9]

TeleGen2 supports interface to assembly via pragma interface(assembly), to C via pragma Interface (C). Refer to Section 7.4 for information on the use of pragma Interface.

#### 7.6.8.8. Unchecked Programming [LRM 13.10]

Restrictions on unchecked programming as it applies to TeleGen2 are listed in the following paragraphs.

[LRM 13.10.1] Unchecked storage deallocation is not supported for types with length clauses for storage size.

[LRM 13.10.2] Unchecked conversions are allowed between types (or subtypes) T1 and T2 provided that the following hold.

- They have the same static size.
- They are not unconstrained array types.
- They are not private, unless they are subtypes of or are derived from System.Address.
- They are not types with discriminants.

Note that the size used in the unchecked conversion is the 'Size of the target, which may not be the same as the static size of the target.

#### 7.6.9. LRM Appendix F

The Ada language definition allows for certain target dependencies. These dependencies must be described in the reference manual for each implementation, in an "Appendix F" that addresses each point listed in LRM Appendix F.



## LRM Annotations

The sections below constitute Appendix F for this implementation.

**Table 7-11. LRM Appendix F for TeleGen2**

(1) Implementation-Dependent Pragmas	<p>(a) Implementation-defined pragmas: Comment, Linkname, Images, and No_Suppress (Section "Npragmas").</p> <p>(b) Predefined pragmas with implementation-dependent characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Interface (assembly and C). (Section 7.4). Not supported for library units.</li> <li>* List and Page (in context of source/error compiler listings) (Section 3.7.1.3).</li> </ul>
(2) Implementation-Dependent Attributes	<p>TeleGen2 uses one implementation-defined attribute, 'Offset, which, along with the attribute 'Address, facilitates machine code insertions by allowing user programs to access Ada objects with little date movement or setup. These two attributes and their usage were described in "Using Machine Code Insertions," earlier in this chapter.</p> <p>'Address is not supported for packages.</p>
(3) Package System	See Section "Npkg_system.
(4) Restrictions on Representation Clauses	Summarized in Table 7-10.
(5) Implementation-Generated Names	None
(6) Address Clause Expression Interpretation	An expression that appears in an object address clause is interpreted as the address of the first storage unit of the object.
(7) Restrictions on Unchecked Conversions	Summarized in Table 7-10.
<i>Continued on the next page</i>	

Table 7-11. LRM Appendix F for TeleGen2 (Contd)

<i>Continued from the previous page</i>	
(8) Implementation-Dependent Characteristics of the I/O Packages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In Text_IO, the type Count is defined as follows: type Count is range 0..System.Max_Text_IO_Count; -- or 0..Max_Int-1 OR 0..2_147_483_646</li> <li>2. In Text_IO, the type Field is defined as follows: subtype Field is integer range System.Max_Text_IO_Field;</li> <li>3. In Text_IO, the Form parameter of procedures Create and Open is not supported. (If you supply a Form parameter with either procedure, it is ignored.)</li> <li>4. Sequential_IO and Direct_IO cannot be instantiated for unconstrained array types or discriminated types without defaults.</li> <li>5. The standard library contains preinstantiated versions of Text_IO.Integer_IO for types Integer and Long_Integer and of Text_IO.Float_IO for types Float and Long_Float. We suggest that you use the following to eliminate multiple instantiations of these packages: Integer_Text_IO Long_Integer_Text_IO Float_Text_IO Long_Float_Text_IO</li> <li>6. Text_IO and Sequential_IO treat Control-Z as an end of file character.</li> <li>7. Files read by Text_IO and Sequential_IO are expected to have lines delimited by carriage return/line feed (Control-M/Control-S) pairs. Although lines terminated with a carriage return alone will also be processed correctly. Files written by Text_IO and Sequential_IO always have a carriage return and line feed as separators.</li> </ol>

**7.6.9.1. Implementation-Defined Pragmas**

There are two implementation-defined pragmas in TeleGen2: pragma Comment and pragma Linkname.

## LRM Annotations

### 7.6.9.1.1. Pragma Comment

Pragma Comment is used for embedding a comment into the object code. Its syntax is as follows:

```
pragma Comment ( string_literal );
```

"string\_literal" represents the characters to be embedded in the object code.

Pragma Comment may appear at any location within the source code of a compilation unit except within the generic formal part of a generic unit. Any number of comments may be entered into the object code by use of pragma Comment.

### 7.6.9.1.2. Pragma Linkname

Pragma Linkname is used to provide interface to any routine whose name can be specified by an Ada string literal. This allows access to routines whose identifiers do not conform to Ada identifier rules.

Pragma Linkname takes two arguments. The first is a subprogram name that has been previously specified in a pragma Interface. The second is a string literal specifying the exact link name to be employed by the code generator in emitting calls to the associated subprogram. The syntax is as follows:

```
pragma Interface ( interface_name, subprogram_name );  
pragma Linkname ( subprogram_name, string_literal );
```

If pragma Linkname does not immediately follow the pragma Interface for the associated program, a warning will be issued saying that the pragma has no effect.

A simple example of the use of pragma Linkname is as follows:

```
procedure Dummy_Access( Dummy_Arg : System.Address );  
pragma Interface (Intel, Dummy_Access );  
pragma Linkname (Dummy_Access, "_access");
```

### 7.6.9.2. Implementation-Defined Attributes

TeleGen2 defines one implementation-dependent attribute, 'Offset, which along with the attribute 'Address, facilitates machine code insertions by allowing user programs to access Ada objects with little or no data movement or setup. These attributes and their usage were described in "Using Machine Code Insertions," earlier in this chapter. 'Address is not supported for packages or labels.

### 7.6.9.3. Package System

The current specification of package System is provided below.

## TeleGen2 User Guide for MS-DOS

```
package System is

  type Address is access integer;
  type Subprogram_Value is private;

  type Name      is (TELEGEN2);

  System_Name    : constant name := TELEGEN2;

  Storage_Unit   : constant := 8;
  Memory_Size    : constant := (2 ** 31) - 1;

  -- System-Dependent Named Numbers:

    -- See Table 7-5 for the values for attributes of
    -- types Float and Long_Float

  Min_Int        : constant := -(2 ** 31);
  Max_Int        : constant := (2 ** 31) - 1;
  Max_Digits     : constant := 15;
  Max_Mantissa   : constant := 31;
  Fine_Delta     : constant := 1.0 / (2 ** Max_Mantissa);
  Tick           : constant := 10.0E-3;

  -- Other System-Dependent Declarations

  subtype Priority is integer range 0 .. 63;

private
  -- ...
end System;
```

### 7.6.9.4. Representation Clause Restrictions

Restrictions on representation clauses within TeleGen2 were discussed in "LRM Chapter 13," earlier in this section.

### 7.6.9.5. Implementation-Generated Names

There are no implementation-generated names to denote implementation-dependent components.

### 7.6.9.6. Address Clause Expression Interpretation

An expression that appears in an object address clause is interpreted as the address of the first storage unit of the object.

### 7.6.9.7. Unchecked Conversion Restrictions

Restrictions on unchecked conversions were discussed in "Unchecked Programming," earlier in this section.

## LRM Annotations

### 7.6.9.8. Implementation-Dependent Characteristics of the I/O Packages

1. In Text\_IO, the type Count is defined as follows:  
type Count is range 0..Long\_Integer'Last - 1
2. In Text\_IO, the type Field is defined as follows:  
subtype Field is integer range 0..Text\_Manager.Field'Last;
3. Sequential\_IO and Direct\_IO cannot be instantiated for unconstrained array types or discriminated types without defaults.
4. The standard library contains preinstantiated versions of Text\_IO.Integer\_IO for type Integer and Long\_Integer and of Text\_IO.Float\_IO for type Float and Long\_Float. It is suggested that the following be used to eliminate multiple instantiations of these packages:

```
Integer_Text_IO
Long_Integer_Text_IO
Float_Text_IO
Long_Float_Text_IO
```

5. Text\_IO and Sequential\_IO treat Control-Z as an end of file character.
6. Files read by Text\_IO and Sequential\_IO are expected to have lines delimited by carriage return/line feed (Control-M/Control-S) pairs. Although lines terminated with a carriage return alone will also be processed correctly. Files written by Text\_IO and Sequential\_IO always have a carriage return and line feed as separators.

## APPENDIX C

## TEST PARAMETERS

Certain tests in the ACVC make use of implementation-dependent values, such as the maximum length of an input line and invalid file names. A test that makes use of such values is identified by the extension .TST in its file name. Actual values to be substituted are represented by names that begin with a dollar sign. A value must be substituted for each of these names before the test is run. The values used for this validation are given below:

Name and Meaning	Value
<b>\$ACC_SIZE</b> An integer literal whose value is the number of bits sufficient to hold any value of an access type.	32
<b>\$BIG_ID1</b> An identifier the size of the maximum input line length which is identical to \$BIG_ID2 except for the last character.	199 * 'A' & '1'
<b>\$BIG_ID2</b> An identifier the size of the maximum input line length which is identical to \$BIG_ID1 except for the last character.	199 * 'A' & '2'
<b>\$BIG_ID3</b> An identifier the size of the maximum input line length which is identical to \$BIG_ID4 except for a character near the middle.	100 * 'A' & '3' & 99 * 'A'

# TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<b>\$BIG_ID4</b> An identifier the size of the maximum input line length which is identical to \$BIG_ID3 except for a character near the middle.	100 * 'A' & '4' & 99 * 'A'
<b>\$BIG_INT_LIT</b> An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that it is the size of the maximum line length.	197 * '0' & "298"
<b>\$BIG_REAL_LIT</b> A universal real literal of value 690.0 with enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.	195 * '0' & "690.0"
<b>\$BIG_STRING1</b> A string literal which when catenated with BIG_STRING2 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	'"' & 100 * 'A' & '"'
<b>\$BIG_STRING2</b> A string literal which when catenated to the end of BIG_STRING1 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	'"' & 99 * 'A' & '1' & '"'
<b>\$BLANKS</b> A sequence of blanks twenty characters less than the size of the maximum line length.	180 * ' '
<b>\$COUNT_LAST</b> A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.COUNT'LAST.	2_147_483_646
<b>\$DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE</b> An integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MEMORY_SIZE.	2147483647
<b>\$DEFAULT_STOR_UNIT</b> An integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.STORAGE_UNIT.	8

# TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<b>\$DEFAULT_SYS_NAME</b> The value of the constant SYSTEM.SYSTEM_NAME.	TELEGEN 2
<b>\$DELTA_DOC</b> A real literal whose value is SYSTEM.FINE_DELTA.	2#1.0#E-31
<b>\$FIELD_LAST</b> A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.FIELD'LAST.	1000
<b>\$FIXED_NAME</b> The name of a predefined fixed-point type other than DURATION.	NO_SUCH_TYPE
<b>\$FLOAT_NAME</b> The name of a predefined floating-point type other than FLOAT, SHORT_FLOAT, or LONG_FLOAT.	NO_SUCH_TYPE
<b>\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION</b> A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'LAST and DURATION'LAST or any value in the range of DURATION.	100_000.0
<b>\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST</b> A universal real literal that is greater than DURATION'BASE'LAST.	131_073.0
<b>\$HIGH_PRIORITY</b> An integer literal whose value is the upper bound of the range for the subtype SYSTEM.PRIORITY.	63
<b>\$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1</b> An external file name which contains invalid characters.	BADCHAR*`/%
<b>\$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2</b> An external file name which is too long.	/NONAME/DIRECTORY



# TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
\$INTEGER_FIRST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'FIRST.	-32768
\$INTEGER_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST.	32767
\$INTEGER_LAST_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST + 1.	32768
\$LESS_THAN_DURATION A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'FIRST and DURATION'FIRST or any value in the range of DURATION.	-100_000.0
\$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST A universal real literal that is less than DURATION'BASE'FIRST.	-131_073.0
\$LOW_PRIORITY An integer literal whose value is the lower bound of the range for the subtype SYSTEM.PRIORITY.	0
\$MANTISSA_DOC An integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_MANTISSA.	31
\$MAX_DIGITS Maximum digits supported for floating-point types.	15
\$MAX_IN_LEN Maximum input line length permitted by the implementation.	200
\$MAX_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	2147483647
\$MAX_INT_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT+1.	2_147_483_648

# TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<b>\$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL</b> A universal integer based literal whose value is 2#11# with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.	"2:" & 195 * '0' & "11:"
<b>\$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL</b> A universal real based literal whose value is 16:F.E: with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.	"16:" & 193 * '0' & "F.E:"
<b>\$MAX_STRING_LITERAL</b> A string literal of size MAX_IN_LEN, including the quote characters.	'"' & 198 * 'A' & '"'
<b>\$MIN_INT</b> A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MIN_INT.	-2147483648
<b>\$MIN_TASK_SIZE</b> An integer literal whose value is the number of bits required to hold a task object which has no entries, no declarations, and "NULL;" as the only statement in its body.	32
<b>\$NAME</b> A name of a predefined numeric type other than FLOAT, INTEGER, SHORT_FLOAT, SHORT_INTEGER, LONG_FLOAT, or LONG_INTEGER.	NO_SUCH_TYPE_AVAILABLE
<b>\$NAME_LIST</b> A list of enumeration literals in the type SYSTEM.NAME, separated by commas.	TELEGEN 2
<b>\$NEG_BASED_INT</b> A based integer literal whose highest order nonzero bit falls in the sign bit position of the representation for SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	16#FFFFFFFFE#

# TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<p><b>\$NEW_MEM_SIZE</b></p> <p>An integer literal whose value is a permitted argument for pragma MEMORY_SIZE, other than \$DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE. If there is no other value, then use \$DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE.</p>	2147483647
<p><b>\$NEW_STOR_UNIT</b></p> <p>An integer literal whose value is a permitted argument for pragma STORAGE_UNIT, other than \$DEFAULT_STOR_UNIT. If there is no other permitted value, then use value of SYSTEM.STORAGE_UNIT.</p>	8
<p><b>\$NEW_SYS_NAME</b></p> <p>A value of the type SYSTEM.NAME, other than \$DEFAULT_SYS_NAME. If there is only one value of that type, then use that value.</p>	TELEGEN 2
<p><b>\$TASK_SIZE</b></p> <p>An integer literal whose value is the number of bits required to hold a task object which has a single entry with one 'IN OUT' parameter.</p>	32
<p><b>\$TICK</b></p> <p>A real literal whose value is SYSTEM.TICK.</p>	0.01

## APPENDIX D

## WITHDRAWN TESTS

Some tests are withdrawn from the ACVC because they do not conform to the Ada Standard. The following 44 tests had been withdrawn at the time of validation testing for the reasons indicated. A reference of the form AI-ddddd is to an Ada Commentary.

- a. E28005C This test expects that the string "-- TOP OF PAGE. -- 63" of line 204 will appear at the top of the listing page due to a pragma PAGE in line 203; but line 203 contains text that follows the pragma, and it is this that must appear at the top of the page.
- b. A39005G This test unreasonably expects a component clause to pack an array component into a minimum size (line 30).
- c. B97102E This test contains an unintended illegality: a select statement contains a null statement at the place of a selective wait alternative (line 31).
- d. C97116A This test contains race conditions, and it assumes that guards are evaluated indivisibly. A conforming implementation may use interleaved execution in such a way that the evaluation of the guards at lines 50 & 54 and the execution of task CHANGING-OF-THE-GUARD results in a call to REPORT.FAILED at one of lines 52 or 56.
- e. BC3009B This test wrongly expects that circular instantiations will be detected in several compilation units even though none of the units is illegal with respect to the units it depends on; by AI-00256, the illegality need not be detected until execution is attempted (line 95).
- f. CD2A62D This test wrongly requires that an array object's size be no greater than 10 although its subtype's size was specified to be 40 (line 137).

# WITHDRAWN TESTS

- g. CD2A63A..D, CD2A66A..D, CD2A73A..D, CD2A76A..D [16 tests] These tests wrongly attempt to check the size of objects of a derived type (for which a 'SIZE length clause is given) by passing them to a derived subprogram (which implicitly converts them to the parent type (Ada standard 3.4:14)). Additionally, they use the 'SIZE length clause and attribute, whose interpretation is considered problematic by the WG9 ARG.
- h. CD2A81G, CD2A83G, CD2A84N & M, & CD50110 [5 tests] These tests assume that dependent tasks will terminate while the main program executes a loop that simply tests for task termination; this is not the case, and the main program may loop indefinitely (lines 74, 85, 86 & 96, 86 & 96, and 58, resp.).
- i. CD2B15C & CD7205C These tests expect that a 'STORAGE\_SIZE length clause provides precise control over the number of designated objects in a collection; the Ada standard 13.2:15 allows that such control must not be expected.
- j. CD2D11B This test gives a SMALL representation clause for a derived fixed-point type (at line 30) that defines a set of model numbers that are not necessarily represented in the parent type; by Commentary AI-00099, all model numbers of a derived fixed-point type must be representable values of the parent type.
- k. CD5007B This test wrongly expects an implicitly declared subprogram to be at the the address that is specified for an unrelated subprogram (line 303).
- l. ED7004B, ED7005C & D, ED7006C & D [5 tests] These tests check various aspects of the use of the three SYSTEM pragmas; the AVO withdraws these tests as being inappropriate for validation.
- m. CD7105A This test requires that successive calls to CALENDAR.-CLOCK change by at least SYSTEM.TICK; however, by Commentary AI-00201, it is only the expected frequency of change that must be at least SYSTEM.TICK--particular instances of change may be less (line 29).
- n. CD7203B, & CD7204B These tests use the 'SIZE length clause and attribute, whose interpretation is considered problematic by the WG9 ARG.
- o. CD7205D This test checks an invalid test objective: it treats the specification of storage to be reserved for a task's activation as though it were like the specification of storage for a collection.

## WITHDRAWN TESTS

- p. CE2107I This test requires that objects of two similar scalar types be distinguished when read from a file--DATA\_ERROR is expected to be raised by an attempt to read one object as of the other type. However, it is not clear exactly how the Ada standard 14.2.4:4 is to be interpreted; thus, this test objective is not considered valid. (line 90)
- q. CE3111C This test requires certain behavior, when two files are associated with the same external file, that is not required by the Ada standard.
- r. CE3301A This test contains several calls to END\_OF\_LINE & END\_OF\_PAGE that have no parameter: these calls were intended to specify a file, not to refer to STANDARD\_INPUT (lines 103, 107, 118, 132, & 136).
- s. CE3411B This test requires that a text file's column number be set to COUNT'LAST in order to check that LAYOUT\_ERROR is raised by a subsequent PUT operation. But the former operation will generally raise an exception due to a lack of available disk space, and the test would thus encumber validation testing.

APPENDIX E

COMPILER AND LINKER OPTIONS

This appendix contains an explanation of the compiler and linker options available for this compiler.

**NAME**

**ada** - TeleGen2 Compiler

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ada [-l libname] [-t templib] [-V vsm_size] [-C n] [-E n]
    [-m unit [-b, -T n, -P options, -p objects, -o file]]
    [-O key [-G -I file]] [-LFSdekv] input_spec
```

**DESCRIPTION**

The *ada* command calls the TeleGen2 compiler, which comprises the front end, middle pass, code generation, and list generation phases. By default the front end, middle pass, and code generation phases are executed. This process results in the generation of object modules, which are put into the working sublibrary. The Ada binder and "fastlink" linker may be invoked to create an executable file.

The command terminator, *input\_spec*, indicates the file or files to be compiled. Any number and combination of files may be specified, up to the maximum line length. Files listed on the command line that have no extension are given the extension ".ada" by the compiler. Source files that have the ".ada" extension are assumed to contain Ada text to be compiled, whereas source files that have the ".ilf" extension are assumed to contain a list of files to be compiled.

The temporary errors file is created in the directory specified by the environment variable "ADATMP".

Compilation errors as well as compiler driver errors (e.g. "file not found") are output to *stdout*. Informational output will also be directed to *stdout*. Banner messages as provided by the -v option are examples of informational output.

**OPTIONS***Library Specification Options:***-l libname**

Use *libname* as the file containing the sublibrary list. The sublibrary list is the ordered set of sublibraries that collectively define the Ada Program Library. If this option is omitted, and the -t option is not used, the default *liblst.alb* is assumed to be the library. -l cannot be used with -t.

**-t templib**

Use *templib* as a temporary sublibrary list for this process. The -l option must not be used when the -t option is given. The default sublibrary list file is not read. The first sublibrary in the list is the working sublibrary. *Templib* may be specified as "sublib1,sublib2..." or as "sublib1 sublib2 ...". -t cannot be used with -l.

**-V vsm\_size**

Set the size of the Virtual Space Manager's buffer space to *vsm\_size* Kbytes. The default *vsm\_size* for the command is 2000 Kbytes.

The optimal value for *vsm\_size* depends on the amount of system memory available and the number of concurrent users. For a full description see the *TeleGen2 User Guide*.

*Compiler Execution Control Options:*

**-E n** Abort compilation after *n* errors. Only errors detected by the front end phase are counted. The default is 999. Each error message type is counted independently of the others. For example, in the default situation, the user may have 998 warning messages and 998 syntax errors and the compilation will not abort.

**-m unit**

Treat "unit" as a main program. After all files named in the input specification have been



compiled, the Ada binder and linker are invoked. An executable file named *unit* is left in the current directory. If the main unit has already been compiled, it does not have to be in the input file(s). However, it must be present in the current working sublibrary. If the *-m* option is used, appropriate binder options (*-m*, *-b*, *-T*, *-P*, *-p*) are passed to the binder (see *ald(1)*).

- v** Be verbose. Announce each phase as it is entered.

#### *Output Control Options:*

- e** Only report errors: do not produce any objects. This option causes only the front end to be executed. The front end detects all syntax errors and most semantic errors in the Ada source code. Some errors, however, can be detected only by the middle pass and code generator: such errors will not be detected when the *-e* option is specified. Examples of such errors are the those involving the legality of specific representation specifications and violation of code generator capacity limitations. This option is meaningless when used with *-k*, *-d*, *-O*, and *-x*, since each of the latter options requires the production of code generated after front end processing.
- k** Keep the intermediate code (High Form and Low Form) for unit bodies in the library. By default, the intermediate code for bodies is deleted from the library after code generation to minimize library size. The intermediate code is used by the Ada Cross-Referencer (see *azr(1)*) and the Source-Level Debugger (see *adbg(1)* and the *-d* option of the *ada* command) and operated on by the Global Optimizer (see *aopt(1)* and the *-O* option of the *ada* command). The *-k* option must therefore be used if any of these three programs are to be used for any unit in the current source file. (An exception is that *-k* need not be used when the *-d* option is used, since use of *-d* automatically sets *-k*.)
- d** Provide for debugging. This option causes the code generator to save information needed by the Ada debugger, *adbg*, in the Ada program library. This information is used for mapping between source and object code locations, and for locating data objects. The *-d* option also causes some additional information to be output in object modules. However, there is no impact on generated code per se. Use of *-d* automatically sets the *-k* option.
- O key** Optimize code for each unit being compiled. The optimizer optimizes each unit separately as it is being compiled and does not make cross-unit optimizations. The argument to the *-O* option, *key*, must be present and must immediately follow the option. This argument provides details about how the units are to be compiled. For example, one of the key arguments indicates whether subprograms being optimized may be called from parallel tasks. See *aopt(1)* for information about acceptable key values.

Two other options may be used in conjunction with *-O*:

- G** Generate a call graph for the unit(s) being optimized. Refer to *aopt(1)* for more information. Note: in the *TeleGen2 User Guide*, a discussion on the use of the *-G* option with *ada* is deferred to the Global Optimizer chapter.
- I file** Inline the subprograms listed in "file". Refer to *aopt(1)* for more information. Note: in the *TeleGen2 User Guide*, a discussion on the use of the *-I* option with *ada* is deferred to the Global Optimizer chapter.

#### *Listing Control Options:*

- L** Output a source listing interspersed with error information to *sourcefile.lst*, where "sourcefile" is the name of the user-supplied source file without the Ada extension. If an input-list file is to be processed, a listing file is generated for each source file in the input list. Each resulting listing file has the the same name as the source file, except it has an

".lst" extension appended to it. For example, when this option is used with an input list that contains 10 source file names, 10 listing files are generated as a result of the compilation. If the -F option is used, the listing will not be interspersed. Instead, errors will follow all the source lines.

- F Do not intersperse errors in source listing; put them after all source lines. This option is used only with the -L option.
- C n Provide n source lines as context with error messages. The default is 1, which is the erroneous line itself. Context lines are placed before and after the error line in the error message.
- S Send a source/assembly listing to unit.s, where "unit" is the name of the unit in the user-supplied source file. If an input-list file is specified, a listing file is generated for each source file in the input-list file. For example, when this option is used with an input-list file that contains 10 source file names, 10 listing files are generated as a result of the compilation.

#### SEE ALSO

acmp(1), acp(1), acr(1), ald(1), als(1), amv(1), aopt(1), arec(1), arel(1), arm(1), asl(1), axr(1)

**NAME**

**acr** - TeleGen2 Create-Sublibrary utility

**SYNOPSIS**

**acr** [-f] [-V *vsm\_size*] [-m *max\_size*] *sublib.sub...*

**DESCRIPTION**

The **acr** command creates an empty Ada sublibrary for each sublibrary named on the command line. It builds both the sublibrary file and the corresponding object directory. The sublibrary file is a database that holds intermediate code and other data generated by a compilation. It has the file extension ".sub"; this extension is optional when using **acr**. The object directory holds the object code generated by the compilation or binding process.

Once the sublibrary is created and initialized with the **acr** command, it can then be used as a working element of the Ada program library database to receive and store output from Ada compilations. See the *TeleGen2 User Guide* for a full description of sublibraries and how they are used in Ada compilations and in TeleGen2 library management utilities.

**OPTIONS**

**-f** Force creation of the sublibrary even if one of the name specified already exists. Use of this option causes the old sublibrary to be overwritten.

**-m** *max\_size*

Set the maximum size of the the sublibrary database file to *max\_size* pages. The pages are allocated in 1-Kbyte (1024-byte) blocks. *Max\_size* must be an integer value between 1,000 and 32,000. This value should not be arbitrarily large, as the library contains a fixed-size page table whose size is proportional to the value parameter. The value is less than 1000 units because of the internal sublibrary catalog size. The default size is 8192 Kbytes (about 8 MB), which allows the sublibrary to hold as many units such that their size adds up to 8 MB subject to the 1000 units catalog limit.

**-V** *vsm\_size*

Set the size of the Virtual Space Manager's buffer space to *vsm\_size* Kbytes. The default *vsm\_size* for the command is 1500 Kbytes.

The optimal value for *vsm\_size* depends on the amount of system memory available and the number of concurrent users. For a full description see the *TeleGen2 User Guide*.

**SEE ALSO**

**acp(1)**, **ada(1)**, **als(1)**, **amv(1)**, **arm(1)**

**NAME**

**ald** - TeleGen2 binder/linker

**SYNOPSIS**

**ald** [-l libname] [-t templib] [-V vsm\_size] [-T n] [-P options] [-p objects]  
 [-o name] [-bv] mainunit

**DESCRIPTION**

The **ald** command calls the Ada binder and linker. This command outputs the executable program to file *mainunit.exp*. The binder and linker are executed by default. The user may exclude the linker from the run.

A library may be specified by using the default library file, *liblst.alb*, specifying a library file with the -l option, or specifying a temporary library list on the command line, by using the -t option.

Option pass-through to the native linker is provided.

The binder puts an elaboration code file, *mainunit.obm*, in the working sublibrary directory.

If the native linker is not invoked, a linker command file, *mainunit.lnk*, and an MS-DOS batch file, *mainunit.bat*, are put in the current directory. The command and batch files may be modified by the user so that other object code or special linker options are used.

**OPTIONS***Library Specification Options:***-l libname**

Use *libname* as the file containing the sublibrary list. The sublibrary list is the ordered set of sublibraries that collectively define the Ada Program Library. If this option is omitted, and the -t option is not used, the default *liblst.alb* is assumed to be the library. -l may not be used with -t.

**-t templib**

Use *templib* as a temporary sublibrary list for this process. The -l option must not be used when the -t option is given. The default sublibrary list file is not read. The first sublibrary in the list is the working sublibrary. *Templib* may be specified as "sublib1,sublib2..." or as "sublib1 sublib2 ...". -t may not be used with -l.

**-V vsm\_size**

Set the size of the Virtual Space Manager's buffer space to *vsm\_size* Kbytes. The default *vsm\_size* for the command is 2000 Kbytes.

The optimal value for *vsm\_size* depends on the amount of system memory available and the number of concurrent users. For a full description see the *TeleGen2 User Guide*.

*Other Options:*

**-b** Run binder phase only. Elaboration code, a linker command file, and a batch file to invoke the linker are produced. The linker command file is put in the file *mainunit.lnk*.

**-o name**

Use "name" instead of "mainunit" as the name of the executable file.

**-P options**

Pass *options* to the native linker. *options* must be a quoted string. This option is provided as an escape to allow use of all native linker options without producing and editing a linker command file. An example is: **ald -P "map hello.map"**. Refer to the *TeleGen2 User Guide* for more information.

**-p *objects***

Pass *objects* to the native linker. *objects* must be a quoted string; This option is typically used with pragma Interface and the -l native linker option. *objects* may be specified as "object1 object2 ...". An example is: *ald -p 'cosine.obj \usr\lib\libm.lib'*. Refer to the *TeleGen2 User Guide* for more information.

**-T n** Trace back depth of exception report. When a run-time exception occurs, the name of the unit and the line number of where the exception occurred are displayed with a call chain history. The number n, which is 15 by default, defines the levels of call chain history.

**-v** Be verbose. Announce each phase as it is entered.

**BUGS AND KNOWN LIMITATIONS**

The body of the main program must reside in the current working sublibrary.

**SEE ALSO**

*ada*(1)